



Science Arts & Métiers (SAM)

is an open access repository that collects the work of Arts et Métiers Institute of Technology researchers and makes it freely available over the web where possible.

This is an author-deposited version published in: <https://sam.ensam.eu>
Handle ID: <http://hdl.handle.net/10985/8476>

To cite this version :

Marion PRINCAUD, Cyril AYMONIER, Anne LOPPINET-SERANI, Nicolas PERRY, Guido SONNEMANN - Environmental Feasibility of the Recycling of Carbon Fibers from CFRPs by Solvolysis Using Supercritical Water - ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering - Vol. 2, n°6, p.1498–1502 - 2014

Any correspondence concerning this service should be sent to the repository

Administrator : scienceouverte@ensam.eu



Environmental Feasibility of the Recycling of Carbon Fibers from CFRPs by Solvolysis Using Supercritical Water

Marion Prinçaud,[†] Cyril Aymonier,[‡] Anne Loppinet-Serani,[‡] Nicolas Perry,^{*,§} and Guido Sonnemann[†]

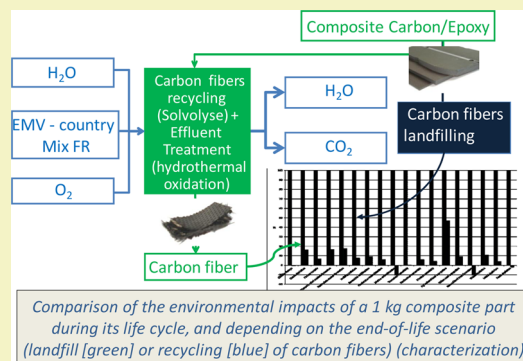
[†]Institut des Sciences Moléculaires Bât. A12, Univ. Bordeaux, 351 cours de la Libération, 33405 Talence Cedex, France

[‡]Institut de Chimie de la Matière Condensée de Bordeaux CNRS, Univ. Bordeaux, ICMCB, UPR 9048 87 avenue du Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 33608 Pessac Cedex, France

[§]Arts et Metiers ParisTech Bordeaux, I2M, UMR 5295, Univ. Bordeaux Esplanade des Arts et Métiers, 33405 Talence Cedex, France

ABSTRACT: Originally developed for high-tech applications in the aeronautic and aerospace industry, carbon/epoxy composites have been increasingly used in the automotive, leisure, and sports industries for several years. Nevertheless, the carbon reinforcement is an expensive constituent, and it has been recently shown that it is also the most environmentally impacting in a composite part manufacturing. Recycling these materials (even restricted to the reinforcement recovery) could lead to economic and environmental benefits, while satisfying legislative end-of-life requirements. The solvolysis of the matrix by water under supercritical conditions is an efficient solution to recover the carbon fiber reinforcement with mechanical properties closed to the ones of virgin fibers. This paper aims at demonstrating the environmental feasibility of the recycling of carbon fiber/thermoset matrix composites by solvolysis of the matrix in supercritical water. This demonstration is based on life cycle assessment that evaluates benefits and environmental challenges of this recycling loop.

KEYWORDS: Life cycle assessment (LCA), Supercritical water, Solvolysis, Recycling, Composites, CFRP



INTRODUCTION

Carbon fiber-reinforced plastics (CFRPs), or thermoset matrix composites, were originally developed for high-tech applications in the aeronautic and aerospace industry. For several years now, these materials have also been increasingly used in the automotive, leisure, and sports industries. In many applications in these sectors, one may seek aesthetic criterions or a simple feeling of high technology, more than highly technical properties. Thus, constituents' characteristics, and specifically reinforcements, are considered as a secondary matter and may be overemphasized regarding the function of the product. This is particularly true for nonstructural decorative parts (e.g., with a carbon look finish), for which the reinforcement is the most expensive constituent, and where glass fibers, much more less expensive, cannot be used.^{1,2}

Today, there is no, or a limited, deposit (or very few) of carbon fibers from airplanes at the end of life because airplanes integrating such materials are only currently being built and will become waste later. In the future, the expected amount will grow year after year. Therefore, the question is this: Could carbon fibers recycled from airplanes (or from production waste from aircraft and automotive production) substitute mechanically for the majority of carbon fibers currently used in the automotive, leisure, and sports industries, considering that the recycling can be done in a cost-effective way and that the aeronautic industry will not use recycled fibers? Subsequent questions are these: How can carbon fiber-reinforced plastics be

recycled? Is the recycling environmentally more sustainable than the production of virgin carbon fibers?

One of the first uses of the supercritical fluid technology in the field of recycling was applied to polymers. This technique has been developed extensively in Japan since 1995 and has been reviewed many times.^{3–5} Beyond plastics recycling, solvolysis in near- and supercritical fluids of thermosetting resins (phenol and epoxy resins) has attracted a great interest among the scientific community to recover materials like carbon fibers with a high added value in the past few years. To date, few studies have been carried out on the chemical recycling of these waste composites with near- and supercritical solvolysis technology.^{6–14} Compared to other recycling processes (mechanical recycling processes, pyrolysis, fluidized bed processes, low temperature solvolysis processes), near- and supercritical solvolysis has the huge advantage that clean carbon fibers are recovered with similar mechanical properties to pristine fibers.⁶ Moreover, these undamaged fibers are obtained at relatively low temperature, without using organic solvents or concentrated acids.

Near- and supercritical water and alcohols were mainly processed as solvolysis media. In fact, near- and supercritical water or alcohols play the role of solvent and reagent for the

Received: March 10, 2014

Revised: April 21, 2014

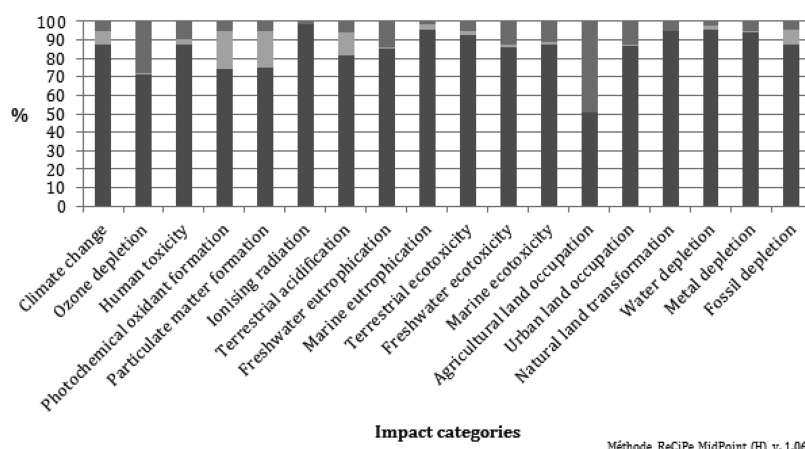


Figure 1. Environmental impacts due to the carbon reinforcement (dark gray), epoxy matrix (light gray), and injection molding process (intermediate gray), while processing a 1 kg carbon/epoxy composite part. The analysis is based on Duflou et al. data.¹⁸

74 depolymerization of condensation polymers by solvolysis into
 75 their monomers in a fast and selective way; it will be a
 76 hydrolysis reaction with water and an alcoholysis reaction with
 77 alcohols. Condensation polymers are constituted with ether,
 78 ester, or acid amide linkages, which can be broken by hydrolysis
 79 or alcoholysis. The example of polyethylene terephthalate
 80 (PET) bottle recycling is significant in term of quantity but also
 81 of development of supercritical fluid-based recycling technol-
 82 ogies. PET can be hydrolyzed in terephthalic acid (TPA), its
 83 monomers, and ethylene glycol in sub- and supercritical
 84 water.¹⁵ Composite plastics such as glass and carbon fiber-
 85 reinforced plastics can be decomposed into monomers and
 86 fiber materials. Some years ago, the successful hydrolysis of an
 87 isolated epoxy resin in sub- and supercritical water has been
 88 already carried out.¹⁶ The solvolysis of composite materials
 89 using near- and supercritical fluids, especially water and alcohol,
 90 was recently reviewed by our group.^{6,17} This way is very
 91 efficient in a technological point of view, but what is about
 92 sustainability?

93 In this paper, the results from an initial life cycle assessment
 94 of the supercritical fluid technology applied to CFRPs recycling
 95 is proposed for the first time in order to position recycled
 96 carbon fibers in its market between virgin carbon fibers and
 97 glass fibers with regard to sustainability and cost considerations.

98 ■ MATERIALS AND METHODS

99 **Environmental Assessment.** Data for CFRPs Composites
 100 *Manufacture.* Duflou et al.¹⁸ have some life cycle assessment
 101 (LCA)-based information on the environmental impacts due to
 102 petrochemical manufacturing of composite parts for vehicles as an
 103 alternative to steel, for lightening the vehicle, and for reducing life
 104 cycle air emissions beyond the benefits of plug-in vehicles.¹⁹ In a
 105 conventional car, the use phase has the greatest environmental impact
 106 due to high fuel consumption (directly related to the mass of the
 107 vehicle). In its lighter alternative version, it is the manufacturing phase
 108 that could become predominant.¹⁹ This is due to the carbon fiber
 109 manufacturing (see our analysis in Figure 1) based on data from
 110 Duflou et al.¹⁸ and recalculated relative to the mass of the chosen
 111 product, i.e., 1 kg of carbon fiber. Furthermore, the main source of
 112 impact for these carbon fibers is due to the use of fossil fuel that has an
 113 important carbon foot print.²¹ Hence, it might be of real interest from
 114 a sustainability point view to propose recycled fibers as a way forward
 115 to limit the environmental impacts of the composite parts of light cars.
 116 Due to the fact that the carbon reinforcement is the most impacting
 117 constituent in a carbon/epoxy composite's elaboration process (Figure
 118 1),¹⁸ recycling end-of-life composites (even restricted to the

reinforcement recovery) could lead to reduce some anthropogenic
 impacts by decreasing the use of first-generation raw materials (mainly
 petroleum) for their production. Besides, it would help design
 engineers to balance energy efficiency and cost, by opening new
 opportunities for developing second-generation composites first
 dedicated to the manufacture of medium or low loaded parts. Lastly,
 recycled carbon fabric could widen the range of reinforcements on the
 marketplace between first-generation carbon and glass fibers.

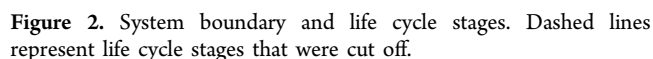
All this has to be done in line with European directives that already
 force industries to improve their products' recyclability (e.g., in
 automotive industry²²). However, making feasible this new recycling
 sector requires overcoming users' reluctances by ensuring the second-
 generation semi-product's validity from economic and environmental
 aspects. Therefore, we carried out a life cycle assessment (LCA) in
 which the resource efficiency and potential environmental challenges
 of the carbon/epoxy composites' recycling process are analyzed.

Life Cycle Assessment: Goal and Scope. Every stage of the life
 cycle of the composite part has to be modeled in the LCA, from its
 manufacture to its end-of-life treatment, following the usual steps
 defined by the ISO 14040 standards.²³ These ISO standards define
 LCA as the following: "Compilation and evaluation of the inputs,
 outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system
 throughout its life cycle". LCA is the only method that assesses the
 environmental impacts of a product or activity over its entire life cycle.
 It is a holistic approach that takes into account the extraction and
 treatment of raw materials, product manufacturing, transport and
 distribution, and product use and end-of-life. LCA is structured in the
 following phases: (a) goal and scope definition, (b) life cycle
 inventory, (c) life cycle impact assessment, and (d) interpretation.
 Life cycle impact assessment assigns life cycle inventory results to
 impact categories like climate change and ionizing radiation; the
 environmental profile consisting of the indicator results for the impact
 categories selected provides information on the environmental issues
 associated with the inputs and outputs of the product system under
 study.

As previously mentioned, we focus on carbon/epoxy composites.
 The resin is an epoxy one. The carbon fibers were furnished by
 industry partners; therefore, we do not have any information about
 their precise nature. The deposit of materials to be recycled consists
 possibly in end-of-life aeronautic parts but, most likely to date, in
 composite offcuts. The composite part chosen for the LCA is assumed
 to be processed in Europe with Japanese carbon reinforcement. Its
 mass is supposed to be 1 kg. Thus, we aim at studying the interest of
 recycling such materials more generally, such as the environmental
 feasibility of the recycling process.

Life Cycle Inventory. The following analysis is based on Duflou's
 data,¹⁸ which assessed the manufacturing of composite semi-structural
 panels in automotive industry. All of these data have been recalculated
 relative to the mass of the chosen product (i.e., 1 kg).

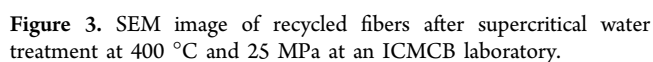
Regarding the product's end-of-life, two scenarios have been modeled: The first one consists of burying the composite part, which is what is currently done, and represents the reality for actual composites at their end-of-life. The second one consists of the recovery of the carbon reinforcement. We focus on the recycling process by solvolysis described in Figure 2). We consider (i) an



196 *Life Cycle Assessment: Software, Database, and Method.* The
197 LCA is carried out with the SimaPro software (v.7),²⁴ Eco Invent
198 database (v.2),²⁵ and ReCiPe Midpoint (H) method.²⁶ As previously
199 mentioned, in the recycling stage, the avoided material is the
200 reinforcement. In other words, the production of a new raw material
201 with nonrenewable resources (i.e., first-generation carbon reinforce-
202 ment) is avoided.

Recycled Carbon Fibers Obtained by Hydrolysis in Supercritical Water. The hydrolysis of the epoxy resin matrix in supercritical water ($p_c = 22.1$ MPa, $T_c = 374$ °C) has been published many times as well as the alcoholysis in supercritical alcohols (methanol, $p_c = 8.1$ MPa, $T_c = 239.3$ °C; ethanol, $p_c = 6.1$ MPa, $T_c = 240.8$ °C, or still isopropanol, $p_c = 4.8$ MPa, $T_c = 235.1$ °C). For instance, Okajima et al. have studied the hydrolysis of epoxy resin of CFRPs in sub- and supercritical water in the temperature range between 300 and 450 °C and 25 MPa. Water in the reactor was found to inhibit the coking and

Morin et al. have also performed the recycling of carbon 221
fibers from carbon fiber-reinforced composites in a semi- 222
continuous flow reactor. Experiments were carried out at a 223
temperature around the critical temperature of water for a 224
reaction time of about 30 min. The process has been optimized 225
in order to improve the solvolysis rate of the resin without the 226
degradation of the mechanical properties of the fibers. Water or 227
alcohols can be used as the solvolysis medium. They are 228
different in terms of energy consumption because the critical 229
coordinates of alcohols are generally lower than those of water. 230
Therefore, recycling of CFRPs using an alcoholysis process 231
could require less energy, but the hydrolysis process is safer and 232
greener. In this study, water was used as solvent for the 233
recycling of carbon fibers from CFRPs. The epoxy resin was 234
completely decomposed into lower molecular weight organic 235
compounds. Recovered carbon fibers were characterized using 236
thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) to determine the amount of 237
resin removed by the process, scanning electron microscopy to 238
observe the fibers, and single fiber tensile tests to evaluate the 239
mechanical properties of the recycled fibers. Recycled carbon 240
fibers from CFRPs are clean (Figure 3). All the resin was 241 3



By recycling a product mainly sourced with carbon fossil fuel (Figure 1), impacts on climate change or fossil depletion can be almost completely avoided (Figure 4). For marine eutrophication, recycling allowed for a larger avoidance than the impacts of manufacturing. This is due to the use of European electricity

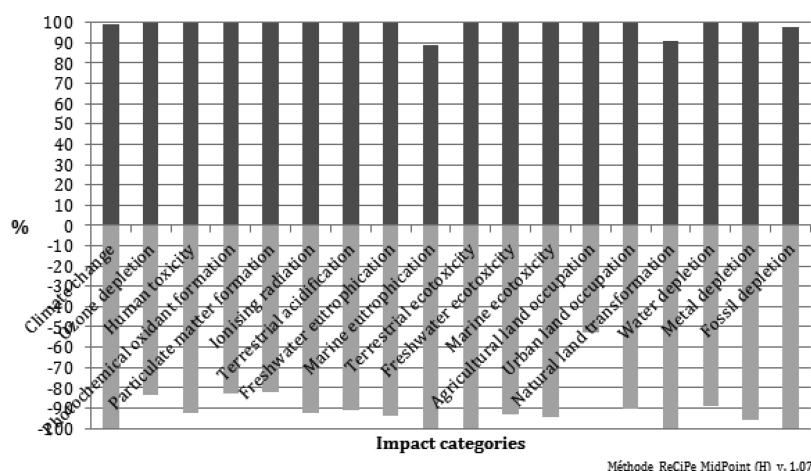


Figure 4. Life-cycle impact assessment of the landfill of a 1 kg carbon/epoxy composite part (dark gray) compared with the reinforcement's recycling (light gray). The analysis is based on the ReCiPe Midpoint (H) method.

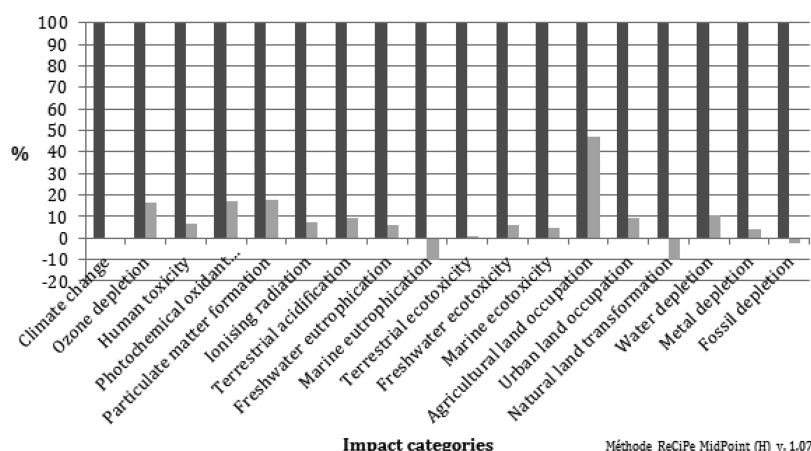


Figure 5. Comparison of the environmental impacts of a 1 kg composite part during its life cycle, depending on the end-of-life scenario of carbon fibers (landfill in dark gray; recycling in light gray).

for the injection molding of the matrix, while we use a French mix for recycling process (it impacts systematically onto this indicator).

When comparing the environmental impacts of a 1 kg composite part during its life cycle, depending on the end-of-life scenario (landfill or recycling of carbon fibers), and despite electricity consumption in the recycling process, emission of greenhouse gases may be divided by 10 (Figure 5). The environmental gain is on average about 80%, according to the ReCiPe Midpoint (H) method. For the climate change indicator, it is about 100%. This is because of the use of a French electricity country mix, which is mainly sourced by nuclear energy, which is energy that has no impacts on climate change (it does impact principally on the ionizing radiation category).

Negative impacts (for eutrophication and natural land transformation indicators) do not mean that they are "good" for the environment. This only means that it is an avoided impact; to recycle, allows for avoiding some impacts due to the manufacture stage.

Economic Validation. We recently made a market study showing that there will always be relevant uses for recycled reinforcements or for semi-products based on second-generation fiber, whatever their mechanical characteristics are and as long as the price remains reasonable.²⁶ The integration

of recycled carbon fiber is only interesting if the mechanical performance/price ratio is higher than that of glass fiber. Therefore, in light of excellent second-generation reinforcement mechanical properties,²⁷ this ratio should be much higher than for new carbon fibers. Thus, the feasibility of recycling will be provided if the second-generation semi-products price does not exceed 70–80% of the new ones.

DISCUSSION

In the present context, the use of carbon/epoxy composite is ever increasing. As indicated, these composites can be recycled by solvolysis,⁶ keeping good mechanical properties.²⁷ Anticipating that they may soon be subjected to regulation, it is essential to show it is feasible that a composite recycling network can be set up that is both economically and environmentally favorable.

The recovery of the carbon reinforcement (which is the most environmentally impacting constituent in the composite manufacturing) by an aqueous solvolysis of the composite's matrix leads to an average gain of about 80% for all eco-indicators compared to the landfill end-of-life option.

Lastly, the remanufacturing process developed allows for obtaining a semi-product easily usable. Consequently, from an economic point of view, the mechanical performance/price ratio of the second-generation carbon fiber should be higher than that for the virgin carbon fibers or the glass reinforcement.

The next step in the maturation of this technology is the development of a pilot scale facility for the recycling of carbon fibers from CFRPs using the supercritical fluid technology.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*Fax: (+33)55640006994. E-mail: g.sonnemann@ism.u-bordeaux1.fr.

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors express their thanks to the Aquitaine Regional Council for their financial support and to all the partners of the RECCO project, Innoveox, Herakles (member of Safran group), Astrium ST, and Airbus (members of AIRBUS group) and ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency) for their financial support.

REFERENCES

- (1) Pimenta, S.; Pinho, S. T. Recycling carbon fibre reinforced polymers for structural applications: Technology review and market outlook. *Waste Manage.* **2011**, *31* (2), 378–392.
- (2) McDonough, W.; Braungart, M.; Anastas, P. T.; Zimmerman, J. B. Applying the principles of green engineering to cradle-to-cradle design. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* **2003**, *37* (23), 434–441.
- (3) Goto, M. Chemical recycling of plastics using sub- and supercritical fluids. *J. Supercrit. Fluids* **2009**, *47* (3), 500–507.
- (4) Adschiri, T.; Lee, K. W.; Goto, M.; Takami, S. Green materials synthesis with supercritical water. *Green Chem.* **2011**, *13* (6), 1380–1390.
- (5) Loppinet-Serani, A.; Aymonier, C.; Cansell, F. Supercritical water for environmental technologies. *J. Chem. Technol. Biotechnol.* **2010**, *85* (5), 583–589.
- (6) Morin; Loppinet-Serani, A.; Cansell, F.; Aymonier, C. Near sub- and supercritical solvolysis of carbon fibres reinforced polymers (CFRPs) for recycling carbon fibers as a valuable resource: State of the art. *J. Supercrit. Fluids* **2012**, *66*, 232–240.
- (7) Sugeta, T.; Nagaoka, S.; Otake, K.; Sako, T. Decomposition of fiber reinforced plastics using fluid at high temperature and pressure. *Kobunshi Ronbunshu* **2001**, *58* (10), 557–563.
- (8) Kamimura; Yamada, K.; Kuratani, T.; Taguchi, Y.; Tomonaga, F. Effective depolymerization waste FRPs by treatment with DMAP and supercritical alcohol. *Chem. Lett.* **2006**, *35* (6), 586–587.
- (9) Okajima; Yamada, K.; Sugeta, T.; Sako, T. Decomposition of epoxy resin and recycling of CFRP with sub- and supercritical water. *Kagaku Kogaku Ronbunshu* **2002**, *28* (5), 553–558.
- (10) Pinero-Hernanz, R.; Dodds, C.; Hyde, J.; Garcia-Serna, J.; Poliakov, M.; Lester, E.; Cocero, M. J.; Kingman, S.; Pickering, S.; Wong, K. H. Chemical recycling of carbon fibre reinforced composites in nearcritical and supercritical water. *Composites, Part A* **2008**, *39* (3), 454–461.
- (11) Jiang, G. Z.; Pickering, S. J.; Lester, E.; Blood, P.; Warrior, N. Characterisation of carbon fibres recycled from carbon fibre/epoxy resin composites using supercritical n-propanol. *Compos. Sci. Technol.* **2009**, *69*, 192–198.
- (12) Pinero-Hernanz, R.; Garcia-Serna, J.; Dodds, C.; Hyde, J.; Poliakov, M.; Cocero, M. J.; Kingman, S.; Pickering, S.; Lester, E. Chemical recycling of carbon fibre composites using alcohols under subcritical and supercritical conditions. *J. Supercrit. Fluids* **2008**, *46* (1), 83–92.
- (13) Liu, Y.; Shan, G.; Meng, L. Recycling of carbon fibre reinforced composites using water in subcritical conditions. *Mater. Sci. Eng., A* **2009**, *520* (1–2), 179–183.
- (14) Saito, S., Ed.; *Science and Technology of Supercritical Fluids*; Sankyo Business, Sendai, Japan, 1996.

- (15) EURECOMP Project. Recycling Thermoset Composites of the SST. 7th PCRD. May 2009–July 2012. Grant Agreement no.: 218609.
- (16) Fromont, C.; Bardelle, P.; Cansell, F. Hydrolysis and oxidation of an epoxy resin in sub- and supercritical water. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2000**, *39* (4), 922–925.
- (17) Loppinet-Serani, A.; Aymonier, C. Hydrolysis in Near- and Supercritical Water for Biomass Conversion and Material Recycling. In *Supercritical Fluid Technology for Energy and Environmental Applications*, first ed.; Anikeev, V., Fan, M., Eds.; Elsevier: Amsterdam, 2014; pp 149–154.
- (18) Duflo, J. R.; De Moor, J.; Verpoest, I.; Dewulf, W. Environmental impact analysis of composite use in car manufacturing. *CIRP Annals* **2009**, *58* (1), 9–12.
- (19) Michalek, J. J.; Chester, M.; Jaramillo, P.; Samaras, C.; Shiao, C.-S. N.; Lave, L. B. Valuation of plug-in vehicle life-cycle air emissions and oil displacement benefits. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **2011**, *108*, 16554–16558.
- (20) Wittik, R.; Payet, J.; Michaud, V.; Ludwig, C.; Manson, J.-A. Assessing the life cycle costs and environmental performance of lightweight materials in automobile applications. *Composites, Part A* **2011**, *42* (11), 1694–1709.
- (21) Grice, L. N.; Nobel, C. E.; Longshore, L.; Huntley, R.; DeVierno, A. L. Life cycle carbon footprint of re-refined versus base oil that is not re-refined. *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* **2014**, *2* (2), 158–164.
- (22) European Parliament et European Council. Directive 2008/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission. L 81/65, 20.3.2008. 2008.
- (23) ISO 14040:2006. *Environmental Management – Life Cycle Assessment – Principles and Framework*; International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 2006.
- (24) Goedkoop, M. *SimaPro 7 – Tutorial*, v.3.2; PEé Consultants: Amersfoort, The Netherlands, 2007.
- (25) Frischknecht, R.; Rebitzer, G. The ecoinvent database system: A comprehensive web-based LCA database. *J. Cleaner Prod.* **2005**, *13* (13–14), 1337–1343.
- (26) ALCIMED report. Evaluation du gisement de fibres de carbone à recycler et de leur valorisation pour le consortium RECCO. 2010. Contact Dr. C. Aymonier at aymonier@icmcb-bordeaux.cnrs.fr.
- (27) Goedkoop, M.; Heijungs, R.; Huijbregts, M.; De Schryver, A.; Struijs, J.; van Zelm, R. ReCiPe 2008—A Life Cycle Impact Assessment Method Which Comprises Harmonised Category Indicators at the Midpoint and the Endpoint Level. Report I: Characterisation, first ed. revised; PEé Consultants: Amersfoort, The Netherlands, July 2012.
- (28) Mantaux, O.; Aymonier, C.; Antal, M. *16ème Journées Nationales Composites*, Toulouse, Conference Proceedings, 2009.